

Prune With Ease

- Correct pruning stimulates flowers, fruit, and new growth.
- Select appropriate plants for your site to minimize the need to prune.
- Prune plants sparingly. A healthy plant - one that is native to the area and growing under the right conditions - should not need pruning, except when it is not in the right location (where safety or liability is a concern).
- Pruning and hedge trimming requires fewer plant debris disposal trips and reduces the impact on local landfills.
- Properly and regularly prune dead plant material to reduce the availability of fuel for wildfires.



Grasscycling

- Proper mowing is required for successful grasscycling. Cut grass when the surface is dry, and keep mower blades sharp.
- Follow the "1/3 Rule": mow the lawn often enough so that no more than 1/3 of the length of the grass blade is cut in any one mowing. Frequent mowing will produce short clippings that will not cover up the grass surface.
- Grasscycling reduces disposal costs and saves money while creating a healthier lawn.
- Grasscycling reduces turf grass fertilizer and water requirements, which minimize chemical runoff entering storm drains and polluting creeks, rivers, and lakes.

Fire Management

- Control the growth of invasive plant species, such as Pampas Grass, Bermuda Grass, Ice Plant, Castor Bean, Black Locust, and Mexican Fan Palm, to minimize fire risk and protect human communities.
- Land overrun with invasive plants and weeds is fuel for wildfires. Weeding out invasives decreases the chance of fire damage and improves water drainage.



DON'T PLANT THESE INVASIVES!

For More Information

Contact the Solana Center
www.solanacenter.org
(760) 436-7986 ext. 222

This information is brought to you
by the County of San Diego
and the Solana Center
for Environmental Innovation.

Solana Center



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- Stormwater runoff drains.
- Mulch can prevent leaves from clogging drains.
- Applying mulch conserves water.
- Mulch acts as a natural weed control, reducing the need for herbicides and reduces maintenance costs.
- Spraying areas to suppress weeds and improve soil conditions.
- Spray the mulch around plants and beds that can infect other plants.
- Before mulching, remove diseased leaves that can trimmings, leaves, and tree limbs to create mulch.
- Chip yard trimmings, leaves, and tree damage.

Make Your Own Mulch

- Visit: www.solanacenter.org for dates and locations.
- Allow leaves under trees and shrubs to form a natural mulch layer. This layer will protect tree trunks and roots from mower damage.



- Solana Center for Environmental Initiatives offers free composting workshops throughout the County, including Master Composter Certification courses.
- The Solana Center for Environmental Initiatives.
- The need to buy commercially-made fertilizers.
- Which conserves water, returns nutrients to the soil and saves money by reducing the cost of fertilizer.
- On-site composting which conserves water, great soil amendment, and vegetable scraps to the pile.

On-Site Composting Area

- Start and maintain a compost bin on-site with grass clippings and plant debris to allow this material to decompose naturally.

- Encourage customers to add their fruit and vegetable scraps to the pile.
- On-site composting avoids transportation and disposal costs for green waste.
- Finished compost makes great soil amendment, and vegetable scraps to the pile.

- Allowing leaves under trees and shrubs to form a natural mulch layer. This layer will

Save Money by Landscaping with California-friendly Plants that are native to San Diego County's climate like Mediterranean climates like less watering and lower disposal costs.

- Select location-appropriate plants to create year-round benefits for you, your customers, and the environment.
- Designing and maintaining landscapes that reduce water and disposal costs that require less water and less maintenance.
- Develop a yard maintenance and watering schedule to minimize over-watering, pruning, and over-fertilizing.
- Select locations that create with to design landscapes that have in mind.



California Buckwheat is easy to grow and native to Southern California.